THE

Caledonian Mercury.

No. 9655. EDINBURGH, WEDNESDAY, JULY 23, 1783.

THEATRE ROYAL.

The last Night of Mr RYDER's *Performance.*

On SATURDAY Evening, the 26th current, will be prefented,
The COMEDY of

RULE A WIFE AND HAVE A WIFE.

The Copper Captain, Mr RYDER;
Curalgo, Mr Sparks; Duke of Medina, Mr Kelly; Don Juan de Cadzo, Mr Sutherland; Sanchio, Mr Bland; Alonzo, Mr Tannett; Lorenzo, Mr Bland, junior;
And Leon, Mr WOODS.
Margaritta, Mrs WOODS;
Altea, Mrs Mills; Clara, Mrs Mountfort; Old Woman, Mr Johnfon; Old Woman's Maid, Mr Charteris; Viſiting Ladies, Mrs Tannett and Mrs Charteris;
And Eſtifania, Mrs JACKSON,
Being her firſt Appearance in that Character.

To which will be added, a Muſical Farce, called the

RIVAL CANDIDATES.

General Worry, Mr MOSS;
Sir Harry Muſſ, Mr Sutherland; Byron, Mr Tannett; Robin, Mr Bland; Joe, Mr Bland junior;
And Spy, Mr JOHNSON.
Jenny, Mrs SPARKS;
And Narciſſa, Mrs BADDELEY;

In which ſhe will introduce (by particular deſire) the Favourite Song of *No Flower that Blows.*

As originally ſung by her, at the Theatre Royal, Drury Lane.

Tickets to be had, and Places for the Boxes taken, of Mr Ginn, at the Office of the Theatre.

Edinburgh, July 18. 1783.

THE Managers of the Charity Work-Houſe of this City met this day in the Goldſmith's Hall, to take into conſideration the preſent ſtate of the Houſe, and the effects of their late exertions for relief from the Public. It appeared, that after their repeated ſolicitations and attendance daily for many months, the contributions from the 21th of February laſt to this day, amounted to 1141 l. 3½ d.; and that during the laſt five weeks of their attendance, nine perſons only had contributed.

As this Charity takes in and relieves the poor and diſtreſſed belonging to all ranks and claſſes of the community, a very general contribution was expected; but the ſum collected being by no means adequate to relieve the diſtreſs of ſo extenſive a charity, the Managers, with deep regret, have found themſelves under the neceſſity of adopting the following RESOLUTIONS, to prevent the total extinction of ſo uſeful an inſtitution, and theſe muſt continue in force until they ſhall have an effectual ſupply from the Public.

I. That the ſupplies to the weekly penſioners, being forty-two families, muſt be ſtopped.

II. That the interim, or occaſional ſupplies, granted to ſuch as produce atteſtations of their poverty and diſtreſs, amounting generally to a hundred families weekly, alſo be ſtopped.

III. That no more poor can at preſent be admitted into the houſe.

IV. That all expenditure muſt be confined to PROVISIONS only for thoſe that are now in the houſe.

V. That the attendance at the Goldſmiths Hall for contributions having been found ineffectual, ſhould therefore be given up, and the books removed to the Treaſurer's ſhop, where future contributions may be paid in, and Richard Richardſon, their treaſurer, authoriſed to grant receipts.

The Managers alſo deſired the Treaſurer to print a liſt of the contributors, with the ſums given by each, for the ſatisfaction of the public; which will be ready for delivery on the 9th of Auguſt next.

EXCISE OFFICE, EDINBURGH, 22*d July* 1783.

WHEREAS the Commiſſioners of Exciſe have received a letter, ſigned "A TELL-TRUTH," reſpecting matters of revenue under their management, but the information it contains is ſo general, that no ſteps can be taken upon it: This is therefore to inform the author of that letter, that if he will make himſelf known to the Board, or to their Secretary, and be more explicit in his information, proper attention will be paid to it.

By order of the Commiſſioners,
JOHN THOMSON Secretary.

EXCISE OFFICE, EDINBURGH, 22*d July*, 1783.

By order of the Hon. the Commiſſioners of Exciſe,

THERE is to be expoſed to SALE by public auction, at AYR, on Friday the 1ſt of Auguſt next the following Quantities of Foreign SPIRITS, viz.

400 Gallons BRANDY.
40 Gallons GENEVA.

BY ORDER OF THE HONOURABLE
COMMISSIONERS OF HIS MAJESTY'S CUSTOMS,

THERE is to be expoſed to public roup and ſale, in the Cuſtomhouſe of Port-Glaſgow, upon Friday the 8th of Auguſt 1783. betwixt the hours of twelve and one o'clock at noon,

369 Ankers, containing 3597 gallons Brandy.

The higheſt bidder to be preferred.

The conditions of ſale to be ſeen at the Cuſtomhouſe of Port-Glaſgow any lawful day betwixt and the day of ſale, by applying in office hours.

PRINCE'S STREET
COFFEE-HOUSE AND TAVERN.

NEW TOWN, EDINBURGH, July 21. 1783.

MATTHEW POOLE returns his moſt grateful acknowledgements to the Nobility and Gentry, for their paſt favours, and begs leave reſpectfully to inform them that he has taken the whole of the apartments above his Coffee-houſe, which he has fitted up in the neateſt and moſt genteel manner as a Hotel.—The airineſs of the ſituation, and the convenience of the lodgings, which are perfectly detached from each other, render it very proper for families; and the advantage of the Coffee-houſe and Tavern adjoining, muſt make it both convenient and agreeable for ſingle gentlemen.

Thoſe who favour POOLE's HOTEL with their company, may be aſſured that they ſhall be ſerved with the ſtricteſt attention, and on the moſt reaſonable terms.

LANARK RACES.

To be run for over Lanark Courſe, on the 29th of Auguſt 1783,

A PURSE of THIRTY POUNDS, the beſt of three four-mile heats, carrying weight as under, viz.

Four years old,	7 ſt. 4 lb.	Six years old,	8 ſt. 10 lb.
Five years old,	8 ſt.	Aged horſes,	9 ſt. 5 lb.

And on Saturday following, a Purſe of TWENTY POUNDS, the beſt of three four-mile heats, carrying weight as above.

The winner of the Friday's purſe not to ſtart for the Saturday's, and any winner of an advertiſed 50l. to carry 7lb. extra.

The horſes to be booked at the Town-clerk's office in Lanark on the Wedneſday before running, and each to pay half-a-guinea booking money, and the winner each day to pay another guinea towards expences.

N. B. The ſtewards, or judges appointed by them, to determine all diſputes.—An ordinary to be at John Haddow's, vintner in Lanark, every race day. Proper lodgings will be provided for the company during the races, on giving timeous notice to the above John Haddow.

NOTICE TO THE
DEBTORS OF THOMAS CHURNSIDE,
Haberdaſher in Crichton-Street, Edinburgh.

AS the perſonal eſtate of the ſaid THOMAS CHURNSIDE is now under ſequeſtration, it is intreated that none of the debtors to ſaid eſtate will pay any accompts they are owing, but upon a diſcharge from ROBERT WILSON, junior, the factor: For which purpoſe, accompts diſcharged by him are left at the houſe of FRANCIS STRACHAN writer to the ſignet, which the debtors will receive upon payment——And it is hoped, that all perſons indebted to Mr Churnſide, will immediately pay their accompts, to prevent proſecutions againſt them.

Creditors of Meſſrs Paterſons of Bannockburn.

WHEREAS ſundry Creditors of Meſſ. PATERSONS of Bannockburn, notwithſtanding former advertiſements and circular letters, have omitted to lodge their grounds of debt, and oaths of verity, with John Moir writer to the ſignet, in order to an interim dividend; theſe are certifying ſuch creditors as do not lodge ſaid grounds of debt and oaths of verity, between and the firſt of Auguſt next, that they will receive no part of ſaid dividend; as Lord Kennet, the arbiter, will then order the diviſion among the creditors who ſhall have produced and depoſed.

NOTICE TO CREDITORS.

THE CREDITORS of JOHN TURBAN, merchant in St Andrews, are deſired immediately to lodge their grounds of debt, with affidavits thereon, in the hands of STUART GRACE, Town-Clerk of St Andrews, as a diviſion of Mr Turban's effects is to be made by his Truſtees on Monday the 12th day of Auguſt next; and thoſe creditors who fail to lodge their grounds of debt in manner foreſaid, are hereby certified, that they will be cut out of any ſhare of their ſaid debtor's effects.

Not to be repeated.

SOME ACCOUNT OF THE TRIAL OF Mr BEMBRIDGE.

YESTERDAY morning, an information, filed againſt Mr Charles Bembridge, late Accountant of the Pay-Office, by his Majeſty's Attorney-General, charging the ſaid Mr Bembridge with neglect of duty, in having connived at the concealment of certain items in the account chargeable to the late Lord Holland, (as Paymaſter-General of his Majeſty's land forces) to the amount of *forty-eight thouſand ſeven hundred and nine pounds, ten ſhillings and a fraction*, came on to be tried before the Earl of Mansfield and a Special Jury, in the Court of King's Bench, in Weſtminſter-Hall.

In the abſence of the Attorney-General, Mr Lee (Solicitor-General) conducted the proſecution; he had for his aſſiſtants, Sir Thomas Davenport, Mr Cooper, Mr Wilſon, and Mr Baldwin. After the nature of the information, and the whole of the caſe, had been opened to the Jury, a variety of witneſſes were called to eſtabliſh the ſeveral facts on which the charge was reſted.

The examination of Mr Bembridge, on oath, before the Commiſſioners of Public Accounts, was exhibited, in order to prove, that he had ſworn the duty of his office to conſiſt in examining and ſtating the accounts of Paymaſters General, as well Ex-Paymaſters, as thoſe in office.

Mr Hughes, and another gentleman from the office of the Auditor of the Impreſt, were ſworn, to eſtabliſh the cuſtom of paſſing the accounts of Paymaſters General, as well thoſe in office, as Ex-Paymaſters. They gave the Court a detail of the circumſtances attending the paſſing of Lord Holland's accounts, mentioning when the accounts began to be paſſed, and at what time they were ſent from the Pay-Office to the Auditor's Office, as well as that it was cuſtomary, upon any doubt ariſing in that office, on the examination of the accounts, to refer queries of all ſuch doubts to the Accountant of the Pay-Office for anſwers, ſolutions, and explanations. They ſtated, that two errors had been diſcovered after what was called the final balance was penciled to the bottom of the accounts, and that the accounts were ſent to the Pay-Office to have thoſe errors rectified. That it was then underſtood the books were to go from the Auditor's Office to the Lords Commiſſioners of the Treaſury, and that the books came back from the Pay-Office to the Office of the Auditor of the Impreſt, where they lay eight or nine days before it was diſcovered, that above the two items, which had been erroneouſly omitted, as above mentioned, entries had been made of other items to the amount of 48,709 l. 10 s. 0 d. This diſcovery was ſtated to have been made in and about October 1782, and the items were proved to conſiſt of monies chargeable to Lord Holland's accounts between the years 1757 and 1765.

A warrant for the payment of certain ſums for fees, on paſſing the accounts of Lord Holland, was produced, and it was proved that Mr Bembridge had claimed and received 2600 l. of thoſe ſums as his due for ſtating and examining the ſaid accounts.

Mr Roſe, of the Treaſury, proved the examination of Mr Bembridge before the Lords of the Treaſury, when the Board, on receiving intimation from Lord Sondes, the Auditor of the Impreſt, that a diſcovery had been made of the entry of the items amounting to 48,709 l. 10 s. under the circumſtances before ſtated, thought it neceſſary to call Mr Bembridge and the late Mr Powell before them. It appeared that Mr Bembridge then avowed, that he had not recently diſcovered that the 48,709 l. 10 s. had been omitted in the former accounts of Lord Holland, but that he was perfectly apprized of the omiſſion all the time.

After the witneſſes in ſupport of the information had been all examined and croſs examined, Mr Bearcroft roſe as counſel for Mr Bembridge, and made a long addreſs to the Jury in his favour. Mr Bearcroft admitted the facts charged, but denied that his client had been guilty of any crime, deſcribed by the law of England as it now ſtood, and challenged his learned friend to cite him a ſingle caſe, that tended in the ſmalleſt degree to ſix legal imputation of criminality upon ſuch conduct as that he was ready to admit had been purſued by Mr Bembridge. He contended, that though the accounts of Ex-Paymaſters had cuſtomarily been examined, and ſtated by the Accountant of the Pay-Office, yet it was no part of that officer's duty ſo to examine and ſtate them, and therefore not being a part of his duty, he was not obnoxious to legal imputation of criminality for having neglected to ſtate them accurately, and conſequently not liable to legal puniſhment. He ſaid, the caſe had been greatly miſconceived by the public, that clamour had prevailed unjuſtly againſt his client and the late Mr Powell; that their names had been bandied about in every common news-paper, and that miſrepreſentation and ignorance had attempted to fix a ſtigma where none was merited. He deſcribed the late Mr Powell as the friend, the benefactor, and the patron of Mr Bembridge; and after ſtating, that if there was any criminality at all in the matter, it was imputable to Mr Powell, and Mr Powell only; he aſked, if any man would ſay, that Mr Bembridge ought or was bound to have turned ſpy and informer againſt his friend and patron Mr Powell? He ſaid, it was by no means conſonant to the genius and liberal ſpirit of this country, to have its public offices filled with ſpies and informers, and if the preſent proſecution was admitted to be juſtifiable, the plain inference was, that every clerk in a public office was bound in duty to turn ſpy and informer. If Mr Powell had been living, he declared, he verily believed, the Jury would have heard nothing of a proſecution againſt Mr Bembridge, and he dwelt for ſome time on the aſſertion, that if a ſacrifice was neceſſary to be made to the public for the neglect of entering the money ſtated, in due time, the public had already had their victim in the death of Mr Powell. He directed ſeveral of his arguments againſt the late Miniſtry, to whom he imputed much blame for their arbitrary proceedings with reſpect to Mr Bembridge; and charged his learned brother with having that day ſtood forward their panegyriſt. He ſtated, that the whole of the balance due from the executors of Lord Holland was in the very ſame ſituation in which it had ever ſtood, and aſſured the Jury, that it was as entire and as well ſecured to the public, as any property in the kingdom. He laid conſiderable ſtreſs on the aſſertion, that the accounts of Lord Holland, formerly paſſed and examined, were not actually *final* accounts, but merely penciled balances up to the time they were delivered in to the Office of the Auditor of the Impreſt. After a variety of other arguments, he cloſed his addreſs with informing the Jury, that he meant to call ſeveral witneſſes of undoubted credit and reſpectability, to aſcertain the fact, that to ſtate and examine the accounts of Ex-Paymaſters was no part of the duty of the Accountant of the Pay-Office, and to eſtabliſh beyond a poſſibility of doubt the character of Mr Bembridge, as a faithful, diligent, and able officer.

The firſt witneſs called, on the part of the defence, was Mr Bangham, who ſaid he had been in the Pay Office upwards of 30 years, and gave an account of the duties of the Accountant, which he deſcribed as moſt important and conſiderable. Mr Bangham declared, he did not conceive it to be the duty of the Accountant to examine and ſtate the accounts of Ex-Paymaſters. He argued his reaſons for entertaining this opinion, and ſtated the caſe of an Ex-Paymaſter's accounts having been examined and paſſed by other perſons than the Accountant, in his memory.

Mr Craufurd confirmed Mr Bangham's teſtimony, in regard to the known and acknowledged duty of an Accountant, and alſo delivered a ſimilar opinion relative to its not being the Accountant's duty to examine and paſs the accounts of Ex-Paymaſters. But, on a croſs-examination, Mr Craufurd acknowledged, that his opinion was a matter of belief ſtrongly impreſſed on his mind, rather than an opinion founded on facts which had fallen within his own knowledge.

Both theſe gentlemen gave Mr Bembridge the character of a man of ſtrict integrity and great ability.

Mr Marſh depoſed, that on the recommendation of Mr Sawyer he had been the perſon employed to examine and ſtate the accounts of the late Lord Chatham, after he went out of the office of Paymaſter-General, and that no perſon whatever but himſelf had any ſhare in the buſineſs. Mr Marſh was, at the time of his examining and ſtating the late Lord Chatham's accounts, a clerk in the War-Office.

Lord North, Lord Sidney, Mr Rigby, Mr Burke, Mr Caſwell, and Mr Champion, (who had all been Paymaſters-General, or Deputy-Paymaſters) were ſeverally ſworn, and each gave Mr Bembridge the higheſt character as a moſt honeſt, active, and able officer. Mr Burke expatiated for ſome time on Mr Bembridge's great merit, and ſaid, it was owing to that officer's integrity, diligence, and ability, that his reform of the Pay-Office had been carried into effect, and that he had been enabled to do the public the ſervice he truſted he had done them.

All the evidence, called on the part of the defence, being at length gone through, the Solicitor-General roſe and made his reply to Mr Bearcroft, and at the ſame time offered a few obſervations to the Jury, upon the whole of the caſe, as it had come out in the courſe of the trial. Mr Solicitor ſaid, his learned friend had ſtated him to be the panegyriſt of the late Miniſtry, than which nothing could have been further from his thoughts. He had contented himſelf with declaring, that, in having directed their attention to the reforms of the Exchequer, they had acted in a laudable manner. This, he obſerved, was barely doing them juſtice; and more, he was ſure, they did not deſire at his hands, as they by no means expected, nor would they thank him for any applauſe he could beſtow upon their conduct. After this remark, he proceeded to ſtate, that his learned friend had admitted the whole of the charge, but contented himſelf with endeavouring to prove, not that it partook not of criminality in a civil or moral light, but what (if he could have eſtabliſhed it) would have ſerved his turn as well, namely, that the conduct of Bembridge had no legal criminality imputable to it. Upon this part of his ſubject his learned friend had been ſtrenuous and urgent. He had declared, that, as the law of England now ſtood, the conduct of his client had not been legally criminal, and he had defired him to produce a precedent from any book whatever, that would ſhew ſuch conduct had at any time been ſo conſidered. Certainly he was not, he ſaid, prepared to quote a caſe from any book, ſtating, that an Accountant of the Pay-Office had been tried, convicted, and puniſhed, for the ſort of conduct in queſtion, nor did he believe any ſuch caſe could be found.

ut this he was ready to shew, that in almost every book, from those written in the earliest times down to Mr Blackstone's Commentaries, (the last of the books containing the Elements of the English Law) his learned friend would find, that mal-feasance, mis-feasance, and non-feasance, were offences indictable, and punishable as other indictable offences were. If his learned friend stood in any need of a case to exemplify this, let him recollect the case of a late Chief Magistrate of London, who had been recently convicted, of what? of non-feasance, of not having been so active and diligent as he might have been, and as he ought to have been, in quelling the riots in June 1780. There was no doubt, he said, but every man in a public office was responsible to the public for his official conduct, and punishable for offences of omission, as well as commission, if the public were liable to be injured by either. Mr Bembridge was a public officer, as much so as the noble Earl who then sat upon the bench. It had been proved, from his own testimony on oath, that he knew it to be his duty to examine and pass the accounts of Ex-Paymasters as well as of Paymasters in office. It had been proved, that he had received 2600 l. for examining and passing the accounts of the late Lord Holland, the very accounts in question. It had been proved, that he himself made no scruple to avow, before the Lords Commissioners of the Treasury, that he knew the 48,709 l. 10 s. had been omitted in the former accounts of Lord Holland, and omitted for eighteen or nineteen years together; and against his own evidence it had been attempted to be established, on the part of the defence, that it was not the duty of the Accountant to examine and state the accounts of Ex-Paymasters; but, on a cross examination, it had come out, that this was matter of belief, and, in fact, nothing at all. His learned friend had, in one part of his argument, asked, if Mr Bembridge ought to have turned spy and informer? and had described Mr Powell as his patron and benefactor. He begged the Jury to attend to this—His learned friend had set up as a serious defence of a person in office's having connived at a criminal concealment of the public money on the part of one of his associates, that he was not bound to betray his patron and his benefactor. Was such a defence to be listened to for a moment? or, were they to adopt the reasoning, that one officer of the public, confessedly apprized of another officer's concealing the public money, was not criminal in conniving at such concealment? If such arguments prevailed, where would the mischief end? Not with Mr Bembridge; there would not be an office in the kingdom where such practices would not obtain, to the manifest and material injury of the public. Mr Solicitor dwelt upon this for some time, and at length took notice of what Mr Bearcroft had said of the arbitrary conduct of the late Ministry relative to Mr Bembridge. This Mr Lee declared to be a charge thrown where it ought not to rest. The late Ministry were out of the question; they were long past and forgotten; they had existed *years before the flood*.—(A loud laugh.) If there was any fault, the fault was his: Whether the institution of the suit, the conduct of the cause, or any thing else deserved blame, to him that blame was due, and not to the late Ministry. He expressed his astonishment at what Mr Bearcroft had asserted relative to the late Mr Powell, [illegible] name, for reasons sufficiently obvious, he (Mr Lee) had forborne to mention. His learned friend had said, had Mr Powell been living, the name of Mr Bembridge would not have been heard of as a defendant. Good God! where did his learned friend pick up this? Had he forgot that the prosecutions against Mr Powell and Mr Bembridge had gone hand in hand together; that their names had, on all occasions, been coupled, and no mention made of the one, without an equal mention of the other. Undoubtedly, had Mr Powell been living, Mr Bembridge would nevertheless have been prosecuted. Mr Solicitor declared, he would not say any thing upon the character of Mr Bembridge; he verily believed he merited the high character that had been given him by the two noble Lords, and the other very respectable witnesses, who had spoken to that point. The charge stated in the information went not to Mr Bembridge's former character; if therefore he could derive any good from his good character, he would not attempt to diminish it. Mr Solicitor added a few other remarks, and said, he left the whole to the judgment of the Jury.

Lord *Mansfield* informed the Jury, that the whole of the case resolved itself into two propositions, on their being satisfied of the truth of which, depended entirely the verdict they were to give. The first proposition was, That it was the duty of the Accountant of the Pay-Office to examine and state the accounts of Ex-Paymasters, as well as Paymasters in office. The second proposition was, That the defendant being bound in duty to examine and pass the accounts of the late Lord Holland, had wilfully, corruptly, and fraudulently connived at the concealment of the 48,709 l. 10 s. and a fraction, as stated in the information. These, his Lordship said, were the facts for the Jury to pronounce upon, and upon which they necessarily must ground their verdict; but they must be satisfied in the truth of both the propositions before they could pronounce the defendant guilty; that was, they must not only be satisfied that it was the duty of the Accountant to examine and pass Ex-Paymasters accounts, but that Mr Pembridge, in the case in question, had connived at the concealment wilfully, corruptly, and fraudulently. His Lordship after this stated the principal evidence on the part of the prosecution, and the evidence that had been set up to controvert it. He particularly mentioned Mr Bembridge's examination before the Commissioners of Accounts, in which he had himself stated, that it was his duty to examine Ex-Paymasters accounts; and also the warrant, from whence it appeared, that Mr Bembridge had received two thousand six hundred pounds for duty of this kind. He next mentioned the evidence of Mr Bangham, Mr Crauford, and Mr Marsh, which went in favour of Mr Bembridge. After having, with great accuracy and great candour, reminded the Jury of the leading parts of the whole of the evidence, his Lordship said, he had no difficulty in declaring, that, as to the point of law, he had not the smallest particle of a doubt but that any person holding a public office under the King's letters patent, or derivatively from such authority, was amenable to the law for every part of his conduct, and obnoxious to punishment, in case he was convicted of not having faithfully discharged his duty. In the present case, however, the facts were what the Jury were to pronounce upon; and if they were satisfied that Mr Bembridge had acted with a sinister view, or to answer any sinister purpose, they must give a verdict for the Crown; if they were not so satisfied, they must acquit the defendant.

The Jury went out of Court, but returned in less than a quarter of an hour, finding the defendant—GUILTY.

Mr Scott, Mr Erskine, and Mr Adam, were counsel for the defendant, besides Mr Bearcroft.

Sentence stands over till next term, when it is expected there will be a motion in arrest of judgment.

From the LONDON GAZETTE, *July* 19.

War-Office, July 19. 1783.

1st Regiment of Foot Guards, Ensign William Cauldfield Archer is appointed to be Lieutenant, vice Thomas Read. Fyth Burgh, Gent. to be Ensign, vice William C. Archer.

6th Regiment of foot, Ensign William Haynes to be Lieutenant, vice Thomas Welsh.

21st Regiment of foot, First Lieutenant Robert Innes to be Captain of a company, vice Frederick Disney. Second Lieutenant Andrew Fletcher to be First Lieutenant, vice Robert Innes. Gilbert Congalton, Gent. to be Second Lieutenant, vice Andrew Fletcher.

27th Regiment of foot, Ensign Richard Hawkins to be Lieutenant, vice Moore Boyle.

29th Regiment of foot, Lieutenant Boyle Vandeleur, on the half-pay of the 20th regiment, to be Lieutenant, vice William Leyburne.

45th Regiment of foot, Thomas Worthington, Gent. to be Ensign, vice John Edwards.

47th Regiment of foot, Ensign Charles Baldwin, to be Lieutenant, vice George Prevost. Marcus Mar, Gent. to be Ensign, vice Charles Baldwin.

58th Regiment of foot, Ensign Edward Baker Littlehales, to be Lieutenant, vice Arthur Forrest.

60th Regiment of foot, 2d battalion, Lieutenant George Prevost, of the 47th regiment, to be Captain of a company, vice William Richardson. George Glover, Gent. to be Ensign, vice George Evans. Ensign Henry Lofack, of the late 87th regiment, to be Lieutenant, vice Charles Levett.

60th Regiment of foot, 4th battalion, Ambrose Lane, Gent. to be Ensign, vice William Martin.

63d Regiment of foot, Ensign David Andrew, from the half-pay of the late 81st regiment, to be Ensign, vice Salwey Nash.

73d Regiment, 1st battalion, Lieutenant Robert Hamilton, of the 82d regiment, to be Lieutenant, vice John M'Dougall. James Orr, Gent to be Quarter-master, vice John Lytrott.

82d Regiment of foot, Lieutenant John M'Dougall, of the 1st battalion of the 73d Regiment, to be Lieutenant, vice Robert Hamilton.

94th Regiment of foot, Robert Cane, Gent. to be Ensign, vice Bates Watson.

97th Regiment of foot, Frederick Ralph Hardyman, Gent. to be Ensign, vice Thomas Boyes. Quarter-Master Serjeant —— Mackay, from the 25th regiment, to be Quarter-Master, vice George Rumbold.

Commissions signed by his Majesty for the army in Ireland; all dated July 7. 1783.

18th Dragoons, Mr George Fortescue to be Cornet, vice William Charles Fortescue; by purchase.

11th Foot, Mr William Cane to be Ensign, vice Edmund Reynell; by purchase.

49th Foot, Ensign Michael Gretne to be Lieutenant, vice Thomas Woods, who retires. Mr Thomas Gillon, to be Ensign, vice Thomas Salisbury, promoted.

(*Royal Irish Artillery.*)

Mr Alexander Armstrong to be Second Lieutenant, vice Nenon Armstrong, promoted.

Mr Charles Rainsford Hall to be Second Lieutenant, vice John Tullican Hall, who resigns.

From the London Papers, July 19.

Constantinople, May 20. The Mufti Ibrahim Effendi is dead, aged 90; he is replaced by Nurri Effendi.

The Grand Signor has appointed Haznadar Ali Pacha, to be Governor of Oczakow; this is the same officer who defended that place against the Russians last war.

Elsineur, May 30. A ship from Boston, bound to Riga, passed the Sound on the 26th. She is the first merchant ship belonging to the United States of America which has entered our port.

Paris, July 11. Several parts of this kingdom have been afflicted with severe storms, which have done much damage, particularly at Troyes, in Champagne, and at Chaorcois, where several houses were set on fire by the lightning, and some persons killed and wounded; the severe hail which accompanied these storms did as much damage as the lightning.

LONDON.

This day arrived express at the General Post-office, a mail from New-York, which was brought to Falmouth in the Duke of Cumberland packet boat, Captain Dashwood. The Duke of Cumberland left New-York the 20th of June, and called at St Augustine, from whence she brought one small bag of letters, which were delivered out this day. Very few alterations had happened since the last dispatches, and the only intelligence worth communicating is contained in the New-York papers up to the 17th of June, from whence we have selected in substance the following articles:—Colonel Devereux has published his account of the retaking of the island of New Providence from the Spaniards, by which it appears that he sailed from St Augustine with only 200 men, in three or four small privateers; that he made good his landing unknown to the Spaniards, and summoned the Governor to surrender, who returned for answer, that he had heard of the preliminaries of peace being signed, expected to receive orders from the Havannah on that subject, therefore proposed a cessation of arms for a few days, which being agreed to, the Governor clandestinely endeavoured to strengthen his situation, and thus breaking the armistice, Colonel Devereux immediately prepared three batteries, which being ready to open, the Spanish Governor (a Grandee of Spain) surrendered a strong fort, mounting 21 pieces of cannon, and garrisoned by 500 men, to a detachment of irregulars, consisting of 300 only, and near 100 of that number armed but with handspikes.

At a meeting of the militia and State troops of Virginia, at Richmond, in that province, on a motion made by Colonel Heth, several articles against the admission of Loyalists into that part of the United States were agreed to, which articles brand the Loyalists with the most opprobrious names, and are the first instance of any part of the American army being yet met, to expel their former fellow-citizens.

The Lightening, Thomas, from St Augustine, is arrived at Dover; and the Duchess of Parma, Grey, from Philadelphia, is arrived at the same place on her way to Amsterdam, and brings an account of all the ships from London to that port, which sailed in February, March, and the beginning of April, being safe arrived.

Public notice had been given by the Governor of St Augustine, that he had orders from General Carleton and Admiral Digby, to provide accommodation for such of the inhabitants of the province as intended to quit the same on the place being evacuated; and that vessels for the above purpose would shortly be sent to convey them to Halifax or England, at their option.

It is with pleasure we hear by the Lydia, Sheerwood, which is arrived at Virginia from Halifax, that the Torbay of 74 guns, and Licorne frigate were met not far from Halifax, steering for that place.

The above vessels were part of the convoy to the Jamaica fleet, some of which are arrived, but the rest, soon after clearing the Gulf of Florida, met with a heavy gale of wind, in which they received great damage, particularly the Turbay, which was obliged to throw her guns overboard, and made so much water that it was thought she could not be carried into port.

The Magicienne frigate, with about thirty sail of transports, is arrived at New-York from Jamaica.

The Emperor, Rennie, from London is arrived at Charlestown.

A large Spanish ship, of 1200 tons, from the Havannah for Old Spain, sprang a leak at sea, and made for New-York, but sunk going into Sandy-Hook; however, the crew were happily saved.

Brook Watson, Esq; the Commissary General to the army in America, who went out with General Sir Guy Carleton in his last expedition to that country, is returned from New-York, and brings information, that every preparation is making for the immediate evacuation of the garrison, and that the utmost amity subsists between the Generals and officers of the respective armies of Great-Britain and the Colonies. A division of the troops, lately quartered at New-York, is arrived in the same fleet with Mr Watson, and Sir Guy Carleton is himself expected as soon as the definitive treaties have been actually ratified.

We are informed that notice has been given to the Members of the Privy Council to suspend their departure for their respective country seats for a few days, as some dispatches are expected to arrive, which will require their attendance.

A private letter from Portsmouth says, that orders are come there for getting such ships as are in the dock ready for sea as fast as possible, on which account the men are to work double tides, and that no more sailors are to be discharged at present.

Lord Thurlow was at the levee yesterday, took leave of the King, and in a few days sets off for the German Spa.

Yesterday a new writ was issued out for electing a Member for Portsmouth, in the room of Sir William Gordon, who has vacated his seat for that borough.

Parliament, we are assured, will either meet again in the last week of October, or in the first of November; but it is said to be resolved, if the nature of events (as yet unforeseen) will admit, that it shall rise again in May.

Might not imagination suggest two great Houses to have said, on their late prorogation, *Between you and I*, the American war has been very unfortunate:—*Between you and I*, it was too long continued:—*Between you and I*, it is at length finished:—But, *between you and I*, it has almost ruined the kingdom!

Doctor Franklin has lately been much indisposed at Paissey, near Paris.

The prudence and circumspection of the first Lord of the Admiralty are unceasingly exercised, in opposition to the unremitted exertions of the marine Minister of France, who is building his floating castles with exulting pride. We have, however, the triumph of informing him, that the number of British ships of war now building, is no less than ninety-three!

According to letters from Poland it appears, that the Empress of Russia is meditating to strike an important stroke against the Ottomans; after which, if it prove successful, she will immediately march a large body of forces into the very heart of the Turkish territories. The Emperor of Germany will not assist the Empress, but from the disposition he is making in Hungary, &c. on the Turkish frontiers, there is every reason to believe that he has an eye on some of those beautiful provinces which join his Hungarian dominions.

Letters from Cadiz, dated the 7th of June, mention the arrival there of six Spanish men of war from the Havannah, with ten sail of large ships, all laden with specie, valued at four millions of money; that they have had a deal of thunder and lightning, which has done much damage amongst the shipping, as well as among the houses.

A Dane bound to Iceland, at about seven leagues distance from the place of his destination, observed an unknown land which sent forth smoke in abundance; he was then in ten fathom water, and found sticking to the lead a quantity of pumice-stone and charcoal; having sailed round the island in search of anchorage, he found it scarce a mile in circumference; he was informed, on his arrival in port, that this smoking island had issued from the sea about the time of the late earthquakes, which had so cruelly ravaged Messina and Calabria. His Danish Majesty has since taken possession of it as a fief of the Crown of Denmark.

The trembling of the earth in the island of Sicily has at last subsided, and the inhabitants are in hopes they shall experience no more dreadful convulsions, two small volcanoes having been formed, which throw out a deal of combustible matter, and, with other favourable symptoms, have induced those whose habitations are still standing to return to them. The frightened peasants also, have been compelled from necessity to return to their agriculture; so that, in a few years, this most dreadful catastrophe will only appear as a tale that has been told, and the terror attending it be as soon forgotten as the destruction of Lisbon.

According to letters from Elsineur, they have lately received an account from Mr Delgerhote, the Danish Governor of Tranquebar, of an attack having been made on that settlement in the month of December last, by a party of Indian forces, whose assault was so strong and sudden, that had it not been for the arrival of Monsr. de Suffrein, the French Commodore, who entered the port with seven men of war, and gave the Danes every assistance in his power, the settlement would certainly have been taken by those marauders, who are said to be deserters from the Mysore army, have chosen a chief, and threaten to give great disturbance on the coast. The India Company are so alarmed, that they have petitioned his Majesty for a force to be sent thither, who has accordingly ordered two men of war, the Oldenburgh of 50, and Elephant of 40 guns, to be equipped directly, which will escort four storeships, with artillery and ordnance stores, and 600 men, to re enforce the garrison of Tranquebar, that if further surprise should be attempted, it may be defeated. In the mean time, his Danish Majesty has written to the Most Christian King, stating his obligations to the French Commodore, and desiring to shew him some particular mark of his favour. The India Company have also resolved on a present to him of 10,000 rix-dollars on the Commodore's arrival in Europe.

It is reported, that the commercial treaty between Great Britain and America will not be settled till after the ratification of the treaty of [illegible]

On Thursday night [illegible] with

several forgeries on the East-India Company, was removed from Tothill-fields Bridewell to Newgate, preparatory to his trial at the Old-Baily.

Extract of a letter from Conſtantinople, June 9.

"The ſcheme of introducing the European manœuvres in the Turkiſh armies for the preſent ſubſides, in conſequence of it being judged that the troops cannot be ſo perfectly trained as not to be extremely liable to miſtakes of the moſt fatal tendency, ſince we are precipitated into war more early than was expected. Whenever the leiſure of peace ſhall afford the opportunity, it is certain that the European uniform, as well as manœuvres in the field, will become general in this vaſt empire, which is ſuppoſed to have contended under vaſt diſadvantages with the Chriſtian powers, on account of the ſingularity of their apparel, and the great difference in their mode of conducting the operations of war."

INLTELLIGENCE FROM LLOYD'S, *July* 18.

The Anna Maria, Lidſtone, was condemned and ſold at St Kitts.

The Achilles, Rickinſon, from Reval, is arrived off Whitby, with the cargo of the Kidney, Agar, loſt there laſt year.

The May, Bennet, from Quebec to the ſouthern fiſhery, was taken the 9th of March, and carried into the River Plate.

The Choice, Johnſon, from Petersburgh to London, is totally loſt off Aldborough, with her cargo.

The Den Edwardus, Williams, from the ſouthern fiſhery, is arrived in the Channel, and brings advice that the Den Viſſer was well the 15th of April.

The Bleſſing, Feard, from Newcaſtle, in going into Poole harbour, ſtruck on the Hook, and it is feared will be loſt.

PRICE OF STOCKS, JULY 19.

Bank Stock, 123¾.	South Sea Stock, ſhut.
4 per cent. Ann. 1777, 80¼ a 79¾.	3 per cent. Old Ann. —
3 per cent. con. ſhut, 61 a 60¾ a ¼ a 60 ex div.	Ditto New Ann. ſhut.
3 per cent. red. 61¼ a ¼.	Ditto 1751, ſhut.
3 per cent. 1726, ſhut.	Exch. Bills, —
Long Ann. ſhut, 18¾ a 11-16ths.	Navy Bills, 12¼ diſc.
Short Ann. 1778, ſhut, 13¼ ex div.	3 per cent. Scrip. 63 a 62.
India Stock, —	4 per cent. Scrip. —
3 per cent. Ann. —	Light Long. Ann. —
India Bonds, 14 diſc.	Omnium, 1¼ a 2¼ a ¼.
	Lot. Tick. 14 l. 7 s.

WIND AT DEAL,
JULY 17. S. W.

EDINBURGH.

Extract of a letter from London, July 19.

"The event of the proſecution againſt Mr Bembridge has thrown the *irritable* frame of Mr Burke into ſuch a ſtate of *diſtreſs*, that his friends have their fears for his *mental* ſecurity; for ſo poſitive is he of Mr Bembridge's innocence, notwithſtanding the charge was as clearly ſubſtantiated againſt him as any that had ever been exhibited in a court of juſtice, that nothing ſhort of the reſurrection of Mr Powell could convince this *dogmatic* orator that he was GUILTY.

"Great as the general inclination may be to hold a favourable opinion of Mr Fox's public diſpoſitions, yet candour muſt declare the lengths he went to ſupport Meſſ. Powell and Bembridge, poſſeſſed as he inevitably muſt have been of the documents which convicted Mr Bembridge, were neither warrantable in diſcretion nor conſiſtent with thoſe *reiterated* profeſſions of *excluſive* attention to the public weal, which have ſo peculiarly diſtinguiſhed the ſenatorial labours of this modern Demoſthenes!

"The doctrine laid down by Lord Mansfield in the courſe of Mr Bembridge's trial yeſterday, That all perſons in public ſituations holding either *mediately* or *immediately* from the Crown, nay, perſons in the moſt inferior *derivative* capacities, were obnoxious to criminal puniſhment by indictment, for *malfeaſance*, &c. &c. has at length convinced official perſons, that the *reſponſibility* which *certain* heads of offices have been ſo fond to *arrogate* to themſelves, though their right of *ſubordinate nomination* remains undiſputed, cannot ſcreen the inferior from puniſhment, though acting under the direction of his ſuperior, when ſuch a conduct may tend to infringe the great duties of public truſt, or to derange the ſyſtem of the common good.

"The Solicitor General yeſterday ſaid, it was fair in him to acknowledge the merits of the late adminiſtration, ſo far as public benefits were derived from them.—In the inſtance of Meſſrs Powell and Bembridge, whatever had been their motives, the reſult would certainly induce much public good. *Little inclined* as he might be to panegyrize them on other occaſions, candour obliged him to give them their *all* of worth on this.

"This day, after a trial of five hours, before Lord Mansfield and a ſpecial jury,———Atkinſon, Eſq; a CONTRACTOR with government for corn, was convicted of wilful and corrupt perjury.

"This ſeems to be the vengeful æra of offended juſtice; and, in all probability, the conviction of Atkinſon and Bambridge will produce ſalutary effects. To ſtretch the diſcretional power of judgment, for the ſake of *example*, ſeems now to be a favoured maxim with the judges. When Lieutenant Bourne is to ſuffer TWO YEARS impriſonment, &c. &c. for not repelling the impulſe of offended honour, what dreadful judgments muſt await *Perjury*, and breach of *Public Truſt?*

"By the New York papers, it appears, that through all the various provinces of *Independent* America, a firm and rigid hate to the Loyaliſts is become a maxim of ſtate policy; and ingrafted in this is another equally peculiar,—That, to treat Great Britain with contempt, is the true criterion of American greatneſs. And thoſe two maxims are ſo vigorouſly acted upon, that the unfortunate Loyaliſts are hunted down with the utmoſt ferocity, while the mild endeavours of Britiſh interference are treated with the proudeſt contumely!

"A private letter from Paris to a correſpondent, ſays, "The odds here are, that the treaty of peace will never be "come DEFINITIVE. Unexpected obſtacles daily ariſe, and are "artfully created to ſpin out time, and to amuſe you. Some"thing is certainly in project here, beyond the reach of ſpecu"lation;—a *uti poſſidetis* is, however, talked of. And thus "*glorioufly* at length will determine the brilliant endeavours of "the *ſpecious Shelburne*."

The Royal Burghs of Scotland, at their late Annual Convention, unanimouſly voted thanks

To the Marquis of GRAHAM and WILLIAM PULTENEY, Eſq; for their zealous attention in Parliament to every thing connected with the intereſt of that part of the united kingdom, and particularly in ſupporting the Linen and Cotton bill:—

To Sir ADAM FERGUSON, for his zealous and public-ſpirited conduct in Parliament, and the conſtant attention he has paid to every matter relating to this part of the united kingdom:—

To GEORGE DEMPSTER, Eſq; for the conſtant attention [illegible] to the affairs of Scotland; and particularly for the active part he took in procuring relief for the poor inhabitants of the northern parts of this kingdom, as well as in the Linen and Cotton bill:—

To JAMES HUNTER-BLAIR, Eſq; Sir WILLIAM FORBES, ILAY CAMPBELL, Eſq; and Provoſt COLQUHOUN of Glaſgow, for their great and uncommon attention to the Bankrupt bill: Alſo,

To Provoſt COLQUHOUN, and Mr MILN of Aberdeen, for their attention to the Linen and Cotton buſineſs:—

To THOMAS STANLEY, Eſq; for the very zealous, active, and public-ſpirited part he took in bringing forward the Linen and Cotton bill in Parliament, and in ſupport of the manufactures of his country. And,

To the Earl of SURREY, DANIEL PARKER COKE, Eſq; Sir HARRY HOUGHTON, Sir GEORGE YONGE, and the Honourable ARCHIBALD FRASER, for their public-ſpirited conduct in the Linen and Cotton bill. And recommended to the Lord Provoſt of Edinburgh, Preſes of the Convention, to communicate theſe reſolutions to theſe Noblemen and Gentlemen in a proper manner.

This day, arrived in Leith Roads his Majeſty's frigate the Dedalus, Captain Pringle, from Sheerneſs: Alſo the Oughton tender from Portſmouth, with diſcharged men.

Extract of a letter from Aberdeen, July 21.

"On Monday, a young lad was drowned as he was bathing in the river Dee, near the Craiglug.

"On Wedneſday, a quarrier loſt his life at the quarry at Auchmull, owing to the exploſion of a ſtone, which ſhattered his head to pieces.

"On Wedneſday night, the houſe of John Dalgarno, weaver in the Kirktown of St Fergus, was broke into by ſome thieves, who ranſacked every apartment in it, without being heard by any of the family. The meal cheſt was broke open, and a firlot of oatmeal carried off. They entered the room where the maſter and miſtreſs of the family were ſleeping, opened the cheſt where their money was kept, and carried off four twenty ſhilling notes, and twenty ſhillings in ſilver."

Extract of a letter from Sealock, July 21.

"On the 19th inſt. a Highland lad, whoſe name was James Robertſon, who was working at the new cut from Holemirrey to Sea Lock, went to bathe himſelf in the river Carron, along with ſeveral of his companions. He went beyond his depth, and was drowned. It was about an hour after he went down before his body floated above the water. It is ſuppoſed his feet had ſtuck in the mud. His body was brought on ſhore, and decently interred by his companions. It is reported he is a natural ſon to a gentleman who lives in the Highlands."

Extract of a letter from Dumfries, July 22.

"The warm weather and gentle rains we have had for ſome time paſt have been moſt favourable to the fruits of the earth. Even the thunder, by ſhaking and looſening the ſoil, has greatly contributed to give a luxuriancy and a glory to the vegetable kingdom. The fields wear a gay and a rich appearance. The proſpect of ſo plentiful a harveſt muſt warm with gratitude the heart of every member of the community; and the poor will rejoice that the bounty of this year is likely to compenſate for the ſcarcity of the laſt. A finer appearance of a good crop could not be deſired than the face of this country, in general, exhibits. And the fruits are in great forwardneſs.

"About ten days ago, James M'Whirk, a boy about fourteen years of age, being carting hay at Carlingwork, the cart, being loaded and unlocked, overturned, which frightened the horſes. Unfortunately the young man was trode over by the cart, one of his legs was broke and ſhattered, and the other much bruiſed. He died here laſt Saturday."

Extract of a letter from Lochgailhead, near Dumbarton, July 16.

"I am ſorry to acquaint you of a melancholy accident that has juſt happened in this place, as we were finiſhing the arch of a bridge:—There were a number of people on the arch, curious to ſee it finiſhed, when the wood gave way, and all went down in an inſtant. Several were much hurt, but none mortally, except your friend James Chriſtie, who had one leg broke, and was ſo ſeverely bruiſed otherwiſe, that he died within ſix hours after, notwithſtanding every effort was uſed that medical ſkill could afford. My friend has loſt his right thumb, and one of his eyes is much hurt."

Extract of a letter from Cork, July 14.

"We are ſorry to announce, from good authority, that the diſcouraging reception given by *ſome* principal and inferior revenue officers here, and at Caſtletown, to American Traders, who lately arrived in thoſe harbours, is likely to be attended with diſagreeable conſequence to the various branches of our woollen, cotton, and linen manufactures; the ſevere treatment which the Americans have met with in ſeveral reſpects, having already prevented the expenditure of at leaſt five thouſand pounds in this city, to the manifeſt injury of our poor weavers and other mechanics. One veſſel ſailed from this port to another kingdom laſt week, occaſioned by her cargo of tobacco being refuſed an entry at this Cuſtom Houſe, on payment of the ſame duties that are paid in Dublin; another has been detained as a prize theſe eight weeks at Caſtletown, notwithſtanding many applications were made for her being liberated. Had no obſtruction been given, both ſhips would have now been taking on board coarſe woollens, camblets, ſtockings, garterings, ſhoes, fuſtians, linens, nails, and other articles for North Carolina.

To the Printer of the Caledonian Mercury.

MR PRINTER,

YOUR Correſpondent BELISARIUS ſeems to be one of thoſe ſort of people who write before they think, and neglect to read over what they have written before it appears in public. It is not eaſy to gather your Correſpondent's meaning from his incoherent bouncing way of writing; but if it has any meaning that can be gathered from ſome ſcraps, it is to tell us, that England has granted a bounty to ſupply the wants of ſome parts of the North of Scotland; this means, I ſuppoſe, the late order to the Barons of Exchequer. "The Engliſh," ſays he, "throw"ing aſide every national and local diſtinction, by *their* humani"ty, compaſſionated diſtreſs, and by *their* liberality, relieved "it." He next adds, "If a loyal ſubject in a northern coun"ty, &c. ſhall ſacrifice the ſmalleſt grain of Scots gratitude "upon the altar of Engliſh liberality, and if he can but reſcue "from want one Northern infant, he will think his poor abili"ties well beſtowed."

Mr Printer, I know nothing of your correſpondent BELISARIUS; but he ſurely writes like a northern infant. Pray, Sir, was it not a Britiſh Houſe of Commons who granted the ſupply? And pray, does not Scotland pay her ſhare of the ſupply? —Do not even the poor people, who are to be relieved, pay their ſhare of this pittance of corn they are to receive? Why then uſe ſuch language—"The Engliſh throwing aſide *local* di"ſtinction, (as he calls it) by *their* humanity, by *their* libera"lity relieved?"

Had the crop failed in Cornwall, and the Houſe of Commons had granted a ſupply, could we not with as much juſtice have extolled this grant as Scots humanity—Scots liberality?

Your Correſpondent was to have given us ſome obſervations upon the executive parts of the buſineſs, but theſe he has forgotten.

Juſtice to this country requires your inſertion of the above.

I am, Sir, Your humble ſervant,
COMMON SENSE.

ARRIVED at LEITH, July 22.—Mulgrave, Wilſon, from Whitby, in ballaſt; Succeſs, Ferrier, from Crumbiepoint, with bark; Diſpatch, Denholm, from, from Lynn, with barley.—23. Ambaſſadore, Bruce, from London, with goods; Peterhead Packet, Keith, from Peterhead, in ballaſt; John and Margaret, Smith, from Lynn, with oats and barley; James, More, from Borrowſtounneſs, with ſalt; ——, Robertſon, from Wiſbeach, with oats.

SAILED, Leith Packet, Thomſon, for London, with goods; Lovely Mary, Beatſon, for ditto, with ditto; Falkirk, Hunter, for Newcaſtle, with ditto.

ARRIVED at SEALOCK, July 20.—Peggy, Macculloch, from Leith, with wheat and peaſe.—21. Experiment, Dean, from Kingſton, with oak timber; Succeſs, Oenkin, from Memel, with timber.

SAILED, 21.—Catharina, Zacherinſon, for Chriſtiana, in ballaſt; Charlotte, Mecer, for Peterſburgh, with coals; John, Robertſon, for Perth, with cow-hides.

ARRIVED at GREENOCK, July 19.—A tender, from Portſmouth, with diſcharged men.—20. Peggy, Maclauchlan, from Belfaſt, with goods.

SAILED, Philadelphia Packet, Torren, for Belfaſt, with coals; New York, Forlay, for New York, with goods; Peggy, Lamont, for Belfaſt, with ditto; Betty, Kerr, for Drogheda, with ditto.

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This book is alſo ſigned by the Author on the back of the title-page.

LECTURE ON LANGUAGES.
ARTHUR MASSON, M. A. Teacher of languages, having been in the practice of giving an ANNUAL PUBLIC LECTURE ON LANGUAGE *gratis*, to the Ladies and Gentlemen of Edinburgh, being informed they will no longer attend him, unleſs allowed to indemnify his expences: In compliance with their deſire, tickets may be had at the bookſellers ſhops, the coffeehouſes, at his lodging in Mr Dupaſquier's, Parliament Square, and at the door of the Chapel, at the moderate rate of *One Shilling*.
The lecture, with ſpecimens of reading ſome of the fineſt pieces in the Italian, French, and Engliſh Languages, will begin on Friday, at Seven o'clock afternoon, at St Andrew's Chapel, foot of Carrubber's Cloſe.

Preſervation of Game.
THE EARL of BREADALBANE's Muirs in Perthſhire and Argyleſhire having of late years been very much poached, he hopes that no gentleman will ſhoot there without leave.—All unqualified perſons and poachers will be proſecuted.

GENERAL LOCKHART wiſhing to preſerve the GAME on his eſtates, hopes none will hunt or ſhoot on the lands of Lee, Carnwath, or Dryden.—Unlicenſed perſons will be proſecuted, and a reward will be given to any informer.

THAT there is TO be SOLD by DAVID and JAMES WILLIAMSON in Company, at their ſtand in the Poultry Market of Edinburgh, all lawful days in the week, wind and weather ſerving, good end freſh
SOLON GEESE.
Any who has occaſion for the ſame, may have them at reaſonable rates.

TO LET,
A GENTEEL FURNISHED LODGING, in GEORGE'S SQUARE.
Apply to Mr William Lamb, upholſterer.

MILLINERY AND HABERDASHERY.
TO be SOLD, by public voluntary roup, in the ſhop of Robert Gourlay ſenior, oppoſite the City Guard, Edinburgh,
The WHOLE GOODS of ſaid ſhop, conſiſting of a great many articles of Millinery and Haberdaſhery Goods of the neweſt and neateſt patterns.
The roup to begin on Monday the 28th current, at eleven o'clock forenoon, and continue till all is ſold off. Bargains may be expected.
N. B. It is again requeſted, that all thoſe indebted to M. and R. Gourlay ſenior, will pay them betwixt and the end of this month, otherwiſe they will be proſecute without delay.

A NEW LIME QUARRY, of an exceeding good quality, being opened at Blackſide, above Dalkeith, builders and others may have it delivered at Edinburgh, at Eleven Pence the bag. They may give their orders every day to Mr Berry plaiſterer, at his work, Old Phyſic Garden, where the lime may be ſeen. Great attention will be paid that the lime be well ſlacked, riddled, and clean; and if any juſt complaints be made, redreſs will be given. Ready money, or a very ſhort credit is expected, in conſideration of the cheapneſs of the lime.
Powdered lime, ready for tradeſmen's immediate uſe, is always to be found at Mr Berry's work.

By Order of the Honourable

Commiſſioners of his Majeſty's Cuſtoms.

THERE is to be expoſed to public roup and Sale, within the Cuſtom-houſes of the Ports, on the reſpective days after mentioned, at the hour of 12 noon, each day.

FOR HOME CONSUMPTION,

Sundry Parcels of FOREIGN TEAS, BRANDY, RUM, GENEVA, AQUAVITÆ, and Others, lately condemned in his Majeſty's Court of Exchequer. The Goods and conditions of ſale to be ſeen at the reſpective Cuſtom-houſes, on the morning of the day of ſale, and on the day immediately preceding, at Cuſtom houſe hours.

DUNBAR, Tueſday, Aug. 5 1783.—627 gallons Geneva.

LEITH, Wedneſday, Aug. 6.—8157 libs. fine, and 2087 libs. coarſe Black Tea; 89 libs. Green Tea; 527 gallons Geneva; 333 gallons Aquavitæ; 181 gallons Brandy; 27 gallons Rum; 8 gallons red Portugal Wine; 1 hogſhead Red Wine; 3 dozen chopin bottles Red French Wine; 128 pieces of Nankeen; 2 Muſlin Cravats; 9½ yards Muſlin.

FOR EXPORTATION,

141 Yards Black Silk; 44 India Silk Handkerchiefs; 4 dozen and 3 Barcelona Silk Handkerchiefs; and 13 yards Taffeties.

FOR HOME CONSUMPTION,

ANSTRUTHER, Friday, Aug. 8.—246 gallons Geneva; and 82 gallons Brandy.

ABERDEEN, Monday, Aug. 11.—1365 gallons Geneva; 50¾ gallons Brandy; 11½ gallons French Red Wine; 1 gallon White Wine; 4 bottles India Soy; 4 ſmall Punch Bowls; 1 Tea-box and 1 Sugar-box; and a Boat with her Furniture.

KIRKWALL, Wedneſday, Aug 13.—113 gallons Geneva; 17 gallons Brandy; and 18¼ gallons Rum.

PORT GLASGOW, Saturday, Aug. 16.—64 gallons Rum; 9 gallons Brandy; 14 Cwt. 2 quarters and 26 libs. Brown Muſcovado Sugar; 6 Cwt. 3 quarters Raiſins; 54 libs. Coffee Berries; and an open Boat.

GREENOCK, Saturday, Aug. 16.—32 gallons Aquavitæ; 24 gals Rum; and 14 Cwt. 3 quarters and 25 libs. Brown Muſcovado Sugar.

AYR, Monday, Aug. 18.—422 gallons Brandy; 17 gallons Strong Brandy; 72 gallons Rum; 10 gallons Geneva; 17 libs. Hard Sope; and 26 libs. Window Glaſs.

WIGTOWN, Wedneſday, Aug. 20.—318 gallons Brandy; 156 gallons Geneva; 76 gallons Rum; 14 buſhels Small Salt; 302 libs. Hard Sope; and 17 libs. Hair Powder; and a Manx Boat, with her Furniture.

FORT-WILLIAM, Tueſday, Aug. 26.—2670 gallons Brandy; and 22 gallons Rum, with an open Boat.

FARM TO LET.

TO be LET, by public roup, at Weſtmains of Carmichael, upon Monday the 25th day of Auguſt next, at twelve o'clock mid day, The Eaſter Store Farm of THANKERTOWN, in the pariſh of Covington, as the ſame is poſſeſſed by George Lamb, who has given up the farm, and obliged himſelf to remove at Martinmas next. A leaſe for nineteen years, or ſhorter term, will be given.

James Carmichael at Weſtmains will ſhow the farm; and any perſon inclining to take it privately may ſend their propoſals to Cornelius Elliot writer to the ſignet, Edinburgh

To be SOLD, on very reaſonable terms.

SUNDRY SMALL HOUSES at the Siennes,

back of the Meadow, near Edinburgh, poſſeſſed by ſundries, at the yearly rent of 111. 1s. Sterling. As alſo, a Small New Land, fronting the North Back of the Canongate, called Leadbutter's Land, lying near the foot of Young's Street, conſiſting of three ſtories and garrets, occupied by different tenants, at the yearly rent of 211. 9s. Sterling, excluſive of the garrets: and a Lodging or Dwelling Houſe, conſiſting of three rooms and a kitchen, in the New Land called Neil's Land, foot of Young's Street. The yearly rent of which is 9l. Sterling.

For particulars apply to George Innes wright in Pleaſance.

TO BE SOLD,

THE Houſe, Offices, Gardens, and Incloſures in the College of Elgin, belonging to Joſeph Robertſon; together with the Mill of Biſhop-Mill and pertinents; and that Incloſure called LAING'S PARK, lying in the Cattails of Elgin.

For particulars, apply to William Robertſon merchant in Elgin.

TO LET UPON A LEASE,

A Houſe, Garden, Orchard, and Parks, &c.

TO LET for ſeven, or ſuch number of years as ſhall be agreed upon, the HOUSE of TRAQUAIR, and Offices of every kind, a Garden, conſiſting of three acres, well ſtocked with wall and ſtandard fruit-trees, and ſmall fruits of all ſorts; a Pigeon-houſe and Orchard, and the Incloſures in the occupation of the proprietor, conſiſting of about 169 Engliſh acres, or ſo much thereof as may be agreeable to the tenant of the houſe.

The Houſe of Traquair is ſituated on the river Tweed, twenty-ſeven Engliſh miles from Edinburgh, and ſix from Peebles, in a good ſporting country; and any nobleman or gentleman taking the premiſſes, will be empowered to kill game upon every part of the eſtate of Traquair, and to proteſt the game from being killed by unqualified perſons. The uſe of the furniture will be let with the houſe; and there is a large library to which acceſs will be given.

Apply to Colquhoun Grant writer to the ſignet, or to William Macjver at Traquair, factor upon the eſtate.

FOR SALE,

In Thomas M'Gill's Building Yard

at Port-Glaſgow,

A NEW BRIGANTINE,

upwards of one hundred tons, calculated to carry a great burden.

For particulars, apply to the builder.

AT BORROWSTOUNNESS—FOR LONDON,

THE UNITY,

JAMES GRINDLAY Maſter,

Is now taking in goods at Borrowſtounneſs, for London, and will ſail the 5th Auguſt, wind and weather ſerving.

Has good accommodation for paſſengers.

For freight or paſſage apply to the Maſter at Borrowſtounneſs, or Mr John Hutchiſon merchant, Edinburgh.

Not to be repeated.

AT LEITH—FOR LONDON,

THE STAR,

JAMES RITCHIE Maſter,

NOW lying on the birth in Leith harbour taking in goods, and will ſail the 1ſt Auguſt.

N.B. The ſhip has good accommodation for paſſengers.

The Maſter to be ſpoke with at the Exchange Coffeehouſe, Edinburgh, or at his houſe in Leith.

FOR NEW YORK.

THE JEAN

FRANCIS RITCHIE MASTER,

NOW lying at Greenock, is ready to receive goods on board, and will be clear to ſail about the 10th of Auguſt. The Jean is a good veſſel, copper-bottomed, and a faſt ſailer.

For freight or paſſage, apply to James Mitchell, and Co. merchants in Glaſgow.

Glaſgow, July 12. 1783.

ROBERT SPEED, Merchant at New Buſh of

Fiſherrow, takes this opportunity of acquainting the cuſtomers of the late Mr David Smith merchant there, and the Public in general, that he has ſucceeded Mr Smith in buſineſs, and preſently carries on the timber trade in all its branches, having purchaſed Mr Smyth's whole ſtock on hand, and alſo continues to import cargoes adapted to the market; and aſſures all who are ſo good as employ him, that he will always take care to have a good aſſortment of timber of the beſt quality, which will be ſold at the moſt reaſonable rates; that commiſſions ſhall be punctually attended to, and favours gratefully remembered.

JUDICIAL SALE OF LANDS.

TO be SOLD by public roup, by authority of the Lords of Council and Seſſion, within the Parliament or New Seſſion-houſe of Edinburgh, upon Wedneſday the 30th day of July curt. between the hours of three and five afternoon,

The Lands and Eſtates of ABBOTSHAUGH

and MUNGAL, and of GARDOCH and FULLERHAUGH, upon the river Carron, adjoining the Carron works; all lying in the pariſhes of Falkirk and Bothkennar, and ſhire of Stirling.

The free proven rent of the ſtock of the lands of Abbotſhaugh and Mungal, including Mr Cowan's feu-duty of 8l. 9s. 3d. Sterling, after all deductions, is 299l. 16s. 10-12ths Sterling; which, valued at twenty two years purchaſe, amounts to - L. 6595 13 6 4-12ths

Free teind was ſtated at 68l. 8s. 4d. 4-12ths Sterling, on the ſuppoſition that the teinds were not valued; which, rated at five years purchaſe, amounts to - - - - 342 1 9 8-12ths

† Upſet ſum is L. 6937 15 4

The free proven rent of the lands of Gardoch, and teinds thereof, to which the common debtors had right, after deductions, is 29l. 14s. 2½d. Sterling; and being valued at 22 years purchaſe, the upſet price is, - - - 653 11 9 10-12ths

The proven rent of the lands of Fullerhaugh, and teinds thereof, to which the common debtors had right, including Carron Houſe, garden, and offices, warehouſe, cran, wharf, and ſhore dues, &c. is 206l. 10s. 11d. 2-12ths; and being valued at different rates, the upſet price of the whole is - - - - 3185 0 0

† The upſet ſum of 6937l. 15s. 4d. for Abbotſhaugh, &c. was calculated on a ſuppoſition that the teinds were a fifth part of the rent; but ſince that calculation, an old decreet of valuation has been diſcovered, which (ſtating the victual at 100l. Scots per chalder) makes the whole teind 11l. 13s. 5d.; and after deduction of 3l. 13s. 11d. 6-12ths of ſtipend, leaves only 7l. 19s. 5½d. of free teind. So calculating the 7l. 19s. 5½d. at five years purchaſe, and 60l. 8d. 10d. 8-12ths remaining of the foreſaid 68l. 8s. 4d 4-12ths, ſuppoſed to be teind, at 22 years purchaſe, the value of Abbotſhaugh and Mungal ſhould be conſidered to be the above L. 6595 13 6 4-12ths

The 68l. 8s. 10d. 8-12ths, at 22 years purchaſe, 1329 15 10 4-12ths

And the 7l. 19s. 5d. 6-12ths at five years purchaſe, 39 17 3 6-12ths

L. 7965 6 5 2-12ths

The ſituation of theſe lands, in the Carſe of Falkirk, ſo near the works of Carron, in the moſt flouriſhing ſtate; and the apparent advantages of ſuch a neighbourhood, need not to be ſtated; they render the premiſſes in the higheſt degree valuable.

The articles of ſale may be ſeen in the office of Alexander Roſs depute clerk of ſeſſion; and copies of the articles, plans of the eſtates, and every information, may be had of Thomas Cockburn writer to the ſignet.

N. B. The eſtates will be divided into more lots or parcels, if it ſhall appear to be agreeable to perſons intending to purchaſe.

Upſet Price Reduced.

SALE OF THE

ESTATE OF ORCHARDTON,

In the Stewartry of Kirkcudbright.—In WHOLE or in LOTS.

TO be SOLD by public roup, within the Exchange Coffeehouſe in Edinburgh, upon Monday the 4th of Auguſt 1783, the roup to begin at five o'clock afternoon,

All and Whole the Lands and Eſtate of ORCHARDTON, lying within the pariſhes of Buittle, Renwick, and united pariſhes of Gelſton and Kelton, and ſtewartry of Kirkcudbright.

This eſtate conſiſts of 3267 acres Scots meaſure, whereof there are 1690 acres of rich arable ground, and 1577 acres of excellent paſture.—Almoſt the whole eſtate is incloſed, and the arable farms are ſubdivided with good fences. The farm houſes, which are timbered with the beſt foreign wood, and covered with ſlates, and office-houſes, are in the very beſt order, moſt of them having been built within theſe three years. The preſent rent of the eſtate is about 1000 l Sterl. after deduction of all public burdens, and by ſubdividing the larger farms, a conſiderable riſe of rent might be obtained. The tenants are in general men of wealth, and are carrying on great improvements by means of lime, marle, ſeaſhells, ſleech, &c. with which the lands are plentifully ſupplied.

The natural wood on this eſtate is extenſive, and the whole of an age fit for cutting; from a late appreciation it appears, that the value of the wood is upwards of 500 l. Sterling.

Upon the lands of New Orchardton there has been lately built a large, elegant, and commodious manſion-houſe, with a complete ſet of office-houſes, and houſes for labouring ſervants, executed in the moſt ſubſtantial manner. In erecting and completing which buildings, there has been expended upwards of 3000 l. Sterling. There is alſo a good garden and orchard well ſtocked with fruit trees.

The Houſe of Orchardton is delightfully ſituated near the Bay of Hiſton on the Solway Frith, and has a commanding proſpect of the coaſt of England on the oppoſite ſhore. Within the bounds of the eſtate are ſeveral good harbours, fit to receive veſſels of conſiderable burden, particularly one within 300 yards of the houſe of Orchardton; from the Bay near the houſe, the family reſiding there are at all ſeaſons plentifully ſupplied with a variety of fiſh, which are taken by the ſervants, without difficulty, by placing nets at low water.—Among the many advantages which this eſtate enjoys, it may be remarked, that it lies in a country where the ſpring and ſummer are earlier than in any other place in Scotland, and the cold and other diſagreeable effects of the eaſt wind are ſcarcely felt.

The whole eſtate holds of the Crown for payment of ſmall feu and blanch duties, and ſtands valued in the ceſs-books at 1047 l. Scots, which, with two forty-ſhilling lands of old extent, entitles the proprietor to four freehold qualifications.

The upſet-price of the eſtate, if expoſed altogether, is propoſed to be only 23,000 l. Sterling.

If the eſtate is not ſold *in cumulo*, it will be expoſed in lots as follows, viz.

LOT I.—Mains of Orchardton, Chapelcroft, Blackbelly, &c. New Mill of Orchardton and Glenſtinnoch, and Mill of Auchincairn, the preſent free rent whereof is about 780 l.; upſet price to be 18,700 l.

NOTA, This lot includes the manſion-houſe and natural wood.

LOT II.—The Farm of Clonyards, lying detached from the reſt of the eſtate; rent 20 l.; upſet price to be 470 l.

LOT III.—The Farm of Caigton; rent 200 l.; upſet price to be 4700.

For further particulars enquire at the proprietor at Orchardton houſe, William Keith accomptant in Edinburgh, or at James Baillie at the Stamp Office, who will ſhow the tacks, rental, progreſs of writs, and a plan and meaſurement of the eſtate. Any perſon inclining to treat by private bargain before the day of ſale may apply as above.

To be SOLD, by public roup, in John's Coffee-houſe, on Tueſday the 29th day of July 1783, betwixt the hours of five and ſix afternoon,

THE Dwelling-Houſe, Garden, and Incloſure

at Jock's Lodge, a mile eaſt from Edinburgh, on the north ſide of the road leading to Muſſelburgh. The Houſe conſiſts of a dining-room, ſervants room, kitchen, and cloſets, on the firſt floor; a ſmall drawing-room, two bed-rooms, and bed-cloſet, on the ſecond floor; and two large garrets fitted up for bed-rooms, and has a variety of preſſes and other conveniencies. There are upon the premiſſes a ſtable, chaiſe-houſe, byre, milk-houſe, and ſeveral other out-houſes. The park conſiſts of little leſs than three acres, and is well laid out. Theſe ſubjects hold feu of a ſubject for payment of an yearly feu-duty of 7 l. 7 s. 11½ d. Sterling.

As alſo, that LODGING, back and fore, being the fourth ſtorey above the ſhops in that tenement of land called Biſhop's Land, lying on the north ſide of the high ſtreet of Edinburgh, a little below the New Bridge, with the cellar and pertinents thereto belonging. The premiſſes conſiſt of a large dining-room, drawing-room, and bed-cloſet to the ſtreet, three good bed-chambers backwards; a kitchen and ſervants room, to which there is a ſeparate entry, and two garrets which enter by a ſtair within the houſe.

The ſubjects at Jock's Lodge will be ſhown by applying to any of the tenants there. The poſſeſſors of the houſe in Biſhop's Land will ſhow the ſame.

And for further particulars, apply to Joſeph Cauvin writer in Edinburgh, in whoſe hands the articles of ſale and progreſs of writs of both ſubjects will be ſeen.

TO be SOLD by public voluntary roup within the Exchange coffee-houſe, Edinburgh, upon Monday the 28th of July curt. betwixt the hours of five and ſix afternoon,

The Eſtates of BARSKEOH and EARLSTON, either

in whole or in the following Lots, viz.

Lot I. The lands of Garvories, Drumbuie, Lochſpraig, Largmore, Clenrie, Dickieſtoun, Burnhead, and Knockiheen, all lying in the pariſh of Kells, and ſtewartry of Kirkcudbright; they pay of yearly rent 472l. Sterling, or thereby, and have upon them ſome natural and planted wood, both fit for cutting. If the lands in this lot do not ſell altogether, they will be expoſed in ſuch parcels as purchaſers may incline.

Lot II. The Mains of Earlſtoun, with the manſion-houſe, garden and offices, and ſalmon-fiſhing in the river Kenn, the Miln of Earlſtoun, multures, mill-lands, and Milton-Park, lying in the pariſh of Dalry, and ſtewartry of Kirkcudbright, and the Mains of Barskeoch, lands of Over Barskeoch, Hannaltoun, Berchoich, Greenloop, Crommie Park, and Caven, lying in the ſaid pariſh of Kells. The yearly rent of theſe lands is about 330l. Sterling, and there is upon them a great extent of very valuable wood, both natural and planted, valued, per ſigned eſtimate, ready to be ſhown, at about 3300l. Sterling.

Lot III. The lands of Capenoch and Culbae, lying in the pariſh of Kirkinner, and ſhire of Wigton. They afford a freehold qualification upon old extent. Culbae was let at laſt Whitſunday for three years, at 48l. Sterling yearly. Capenoch is in the proprietor's poſſeſſion, and eſtimate to be worth as much if let in tack.

Lot IV. The Lands of Waterſide and Nether Barskeoch, with the Willow Iſle, and Ferry Boat, all lying in the ſaid pariſh of Kells. Theſe lands were let a great while ago upon a long leaſe, whereof 19 years are yet to run, at the low rent of 28l. 13s. 11½d Sterling. They have upon them, ſome valuable banks of wood, and afford a freehold qualification upon old extent; at expiry of the current leaſe, a very conſiderable additional rent will be got for them, at leaſt three times the preſent rents.

Theſe eſtates conſiſt of about 14,000 Scots acres, moſtly adapted for paſture of black cattle and ſheep, free from winter ſtorm, and abounding with great variety of game. The planting in Lot II. now fit for cutting, is worth at leaſt 1000l. Sterling. The natural wood in Lots II. and IV. is of 16 years growth, and when laſt cut, (neither timber or bark being then above one half of the preſent value) was ſold for 2000l. Sterling. The Farm Houſes are in good order; conſiderable graſs ſums were paid for the tacks, which are moſtly near expiring. The whole lands hold of the Crown; thoſe in Lots I. and II. afford, by valuation, three freehold qualifications.

The Manſion Houſe of Earlſtoun and Office Houſes are in very good repair, ſurrounded with policy, and pleaſantly ſituate on the river Kenn, which runs through the whole of the above eſtates, and near the Houſe forms a beautiful caſcade, at the bottom of which there is an excellent ſalmon-fiſhing, valued in the Ceſs-books at 5l. Scots.

The progreſs of writs, which are clear, rental, and articles of ſale, to be ſeen in the hands of John Syme, writer to the ſignet, to whom, or to David Ruſſel, accomptant in Edinburgh, application may be made for further particulars.

Mr Newal the proprietor at Earlſtoun will ſhow the lands, copies of the articles, rental, and plan of the eſtates.—Perſons inclining to make a private purchaſe may give in their propoſals to any of theſe gentlemen.

Sale of Lands in the Stewartry of Kirkcudbright.

TO be SOLD by auction within John's Coffeehouſe in Edinburgh, on Thurſday the 7th of Auguſt next, betwixt the hours of four and ſeven in the afternoon,

The LANDS and ESTATES after mentioned, viz.

The Lands of Over and Neither Torrs of Kelton, Caſwayend, and Corra, lying in the pariſhes of Kelton and Bootle; the Lands of Meikle and Little Glens, Glenend, and Falbae, lying in the pariſh of Kirkmabreck; the Lands of Whiteſide, Callſide, and Slacks, in the pariſh of Anworth; the Lands of Mark, Moſſide, Borneſs, Over and Nether Chapelton, Over and Nether Muncraig, Knockbrex, Barlocco, Kinganton, Rattraw; the half of the Lands of Ingleſton, and the half of the Lands of Meikle Carleton; the Lands of Applegirth, and the Lands of Meggarland, in the pariſh of Borgue, and ſtewartry foreſaid.

In caſe no purchaſer offer for the whole lands, they will be expoſed in the following lots. The rents are as follows:

1. The Lands of Over and Neither Torrs, - L. 250 10 0
2. The Lands of Corra, - - - 80 0 0
3. The Five Parks of Caſwayend, - - 34 9 3

Theſe three lots are all of an excellent ſoil, contain plenty of marle, and are within ſixteen meaſured miles of Dumfries, and ten of Kirkcudbright, and upon the high road betwixt Carlingwork and Dumfries.

4. The Four Merk Land of Meikle Glen and Glenend, and the three merk land of Little Glen, rent paid when laſt let, - - - - 210 0 0

N. B. There is a good houſe of four rooms on a floor, with garden, farm-houſe, and office-houſes, upon the lands of Meikle Glen.

5. The Lands of Falbae, - - - 24 0 0
6. The Lands of Whiteſide, Callſide, and Slacks 100 0 0
7. The Lands of Mark, - - - 20 0 0
8. The Lands of Moſſide, - - 10 10 0
9. The Twelve-merk Land of old extent of Borneſs, 120 0 0
10. The Lands of Over and Nether Chapelton, 110 0 0
11. The Twelve-merk Land of Old Extent of Over and Nether Muncraig, - 145 0 0
12. The Three-merk Land of Knockbrex, the Eight-merk Land of Barlocco, the Twenty-two-ſhilling Land of the Four-merk Land of Kinganton, and the Lands of Rattraw, out of leaſe, but paid when let, 351 0 0
13. The Half of the Lands of Ingliſton, with the Lands of Applegirth, Meggarland, and half of the Lands of Meikle Carleton, - - 140 0 0

The above eſtate holds of the Crown, gives five qualifications in voting for a member of Parliament for the ſtewartry, and the teinds are valued.

The eſtate is incloſed, the moſt of it ſubdivided, and almoſt the whole unimproven. The Lands in the pariſh of Borgue ſtretch along the ſhore oppoſite to the Bay of Wigton for upwards of five miles, and have inexhauſtible pits of marle, which may be thrown out at a very ſmall expence.

The title-deeds, rental, and conditions of ſale, are to be ſeen in the hands of John Macewan writer in Edinburgh; to whom, or to Mr David Ruſſel accomptant in Edinburgh, (who has power to conclude a private bargain) perſons inclining to purchaſe may apply. Mr Adam Thomſon, factor upon the eſtate, will ſhow the lands.

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